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**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
(Richmond Division)**

In re:)	
)	Chapter 11
CIRCUIT CITY STORES, INC., et al.,)	
)	Case No. 08-35653-KRH
Debtors.)	
)	(Jointly Administered)
)	

**RESPONSE OF SOUTHPEAK INTERACTIVE, LLC TO DEBTORS'
FIFTIETH OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CERTAIN ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

SouthPeak Interactive, LLC (“SouthPeak”), by counsel, hereby responds to the Debtors’ Fiftieth Omnibus Objection to Certain Administrative Expenses (the “Objection”) as follows:

BACKGROUND

1. SouthPeak is a retail supplier located in Midlothian, Virginia which provides, among other things, video games and other retail merchandise to merchants including Circuit City Stores, Inc. (“Circuit City”).
2. SouthPeak has provided retail merchandise to Circuit City and its predecessors or successors in interest since April 2008.
3. SouthPeak sold retail merchandise to Circuit City within twenty (20) days before the date of commencement of Circuit City’s Chapter 11 filing on November 10, 2008 (the “Petition Date”). Specifically, on October 28, 2008 and November 4, 2008, SouthPeak sold

retail merchandise to Circuit City for \$184,757.76. SouthPeak sent invoices to Circuit City for the merchandise, but Circuit City has not paid the invoices.

4. SouthPeak also continued to do business with Circuit City after the Petition Date. Specifically, from the Petition Date through January 8, 2009, SouthPeak sold retail merchandise to Circuit City for \$107,075.52, as reflected in invoices submitted by SouthPeak to Circuit City. The entire balance of the invoices submitted by SouthPeak to Circuit City remains unpaid.

5. The amounts owed by Circuit City to SouthPeak were for goods sold to Circuit City and constitute actual, necessary costs and expenses of preserving Circuit City's bankruptcy estates and are unsecured debts incurred by Circuit City in the ordinary course of business.

6. Circuit City filed the Objection on or about October 13, 2009. Exhibit C to the Objection alleges that Circuit City has a claim for "Receivables" against SouthPeak in the amount of \$131,758.31.

DISCUSSION¹

7. In its Objection, Circuit City seeks entry of an order authorizing Circuit City to set off certain "Receivables" against certain Claimants' "Administrative Expenses." Circuit City argues that it should be allowed to set off pre-petition receivables against post-petition administrative expenses. The Objection, however, ignores the requirements of setoff under Section 553 of the Bankruptcy Code, as well as important public policy considerations related to administrative claims; therefore, the Court should overrule the Objection.

8. Section 553 of the Bankruptcy Code outlines the requirements for setoff, and these requirements apply to both debtors and creditors. 5 Collier on Bankruptcy ¶ 553.03[7] (Alan N. Resnick & Henry J. Sommer eds., 15th ed. Rev. 2008); see In re Roth, 164 F.2d 575

¹ Nothing herein should be construed as conceding Circuit City's entitlement to any portion of the Receivables described or claimed by Circuit City in the Objection. To the contrary, SouthPeak denies that the Receivables are owed to Circuit City.

(2d Cir. 1948). Section 553 requires the debts to be “mutual.” 11 U.S.C. § 553(a). To be mutual, a debt or credit “must subsist or be owing between the same parties, in the same right or capacity, and must be of the same kind or quality.” In re Braniff Airways, Inc., 42 B.R. 443, 446 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 1984); see In re Roth, 164 F.2d at 578. The concept of mutuality requires that “debts on both sides must predate the bankruptcy.” Boston & Maine Corp. v. Chicago Pacific Corp., 785 F.2d 562, 564 (7th Cir. 1986). For example, a debtor cannot set off a pre-petition asset or credit against a creditor’s post-petition claim. In re Ames, Docket No. 07-1362-bk, 2009 U.S. App. LEXIS 20764, at *24 (2d Cir. Sept. 18, 2009) (“Administrative expenses arise post-petition, and generally cannot be set off against prepetition claims.”); Braniff, 42 B.R. at 449; see 5 Collier on Bankruptcy ¶ 553.03[7][a] (“Similarly, there would seem to be no basis for waiving the mutuality requirement simply because the setoff right at issue is being asserted by the debtor.”); see also Boston & Maine Corp., 785 F.2d at 565.

9. In the case In re Braniff Airways, Inc., the debtor filed a motion to allow setoff of certain pre-petition claims against certain priority tax claims owed by the debtor to the United States government. 42 B.R. 443, 446 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 1984). The court examined the requirement of mutuality and held:

The requirement of mutuality of parties is of particular significance in the context of bankruptcy. Because the debtor and the debtor-in-possession are separate and distinct entities, the courts have concluded that the requisite element of mutuality of parties is lacking whenever a creditor attempts to offset prepetition debt against a post-petition claim. Although the courts have focused upon this requirement primarily in the context of attempted creditor offsets, there is no justification for applying a different requirement when a debtor seeks to offset.

Id. at 449. The Braniff court concluded that “as a general rule, neither a creditor nor a debtor may offset pre-petition debts and claims against post-petition debts and claims because of the

absence of mutuality of the parties.” Id. Numerous other courts across the country have followed the Braniff court’s holding and have refused to allow debtors to setoff pre-petition debts or credits against the post-petition administrative claims of creditors. Accord In re Mayco Plastics, Inc., 389 B.R. 7 (Bankr. E.D. Mich. 2008); In re Genuity, Inc., 323 B.R. 79 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2005) (holding that debtors were not entitled to use pre-petition deposits to satisfy their post-petition obligations); Cf. In re Virginia Block Company, 16 B.R. 771, 775 (Bankr. W.D. Va. 1982) (“Because Virginia Block’s debt to Virginia Mutual is one that arose prior to its bankruptcy petition, and the insurance funds in question here were remitted to the debtor in possession, this claim and debt lack the requisite mutuality.”)

10. Moreover, Circuit City’s Objection is not supportable on equitable grounds. Post-petition administrative expenses are “priority claims” under Section 507 and are afforded special treatment under the Bankruptcy Code. The priorities given by Section 507 are expressions of Congressional policy that certain claims against a debtor should be given priority in payment to other claims. Braniff, 42 B.R. at 452. It would defeat this statutory scheme if a debtor were allowed to set off its pre-petition claims against the creditor, first against priority indebtedness to the creditor and second against its non-priority, unsecured indebtedness to the creditor. Id.

11. Furthermore, allowing a debtor to set off pre-petition Receivables against post-petition administrative expenses “could have devastating effects on a debtor’s ability to reorganize.” In re Lids, 260 B.R. 680, 684 (Del. Bankr. 2001). If a vendor felt that setoff of a prepetition claim or receivable would be applied to an administrative claim first and then to an unsecured claim second, vendors would be extremely reluctant to extend post-petition credit to a chapter 11 debtor. Id.

12. Accordingly, a ruling by this Court sustaining the Objection and permitting Circuit City to set off its Receivable claim against the claimants' administrative claims is contrary to recent case authority and a fair reading of the Bankruptcy Code. Furthermore, such a ruling would be contrary to the underlying policy of fostering rehabilitation of faltering businesses. Granting the relief requested in the Objection would have dramatic and drastically negative effects on all chapter 11 cases and could make it very difficult for businesses to reorganize in the future.

13. Finally, Circuit City relies on Section 105 which gives the Court the power to "issue any order, process, or judgment that is necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this title." 11 U.S.C. § 105. Section 105, however, has limits and should not be used by Circuit City as a catch-all provision to effectuate remedies that are not otherwise authorized by the Bankruptcy Code. In fact, Section 105 does not allow bankruptcy courts to override the mandates of other sections of the Bankruptcy Code. Norwest Bank Worthington v. Ahlers, 485 U.S. 197, 206 (1988) ("The short answer to these arguments is that whatever equitable powers remain in the bankruptcy courts must and can only be exercised within the confines of the Bankruptcy Code."). Circuit City's reliance on Section 105 is not appropriate in this instance because the relief it seeks is not authorized under the Bankruptcy Code for all of the reasons discussed herein.

14. SouthPeak reserves the right to rely on the arguments and authorities contained in the Responses of other creditors filed in response to the Objection. SouthPeak also adopts the cogent and well-articulated arguments and authorities cited by Avertec/Trigem USA, Inc. in its response to the Debtors' Forty-Eighth Objection [Docket # 5415], which we believe are equally applicable to the Debtors' Fiftieth Omnibus Objection to Certain Administrative Expenses.

WHEREFORE SouthPeak Interactive, LLC prays that the Objection be overruled; and SouthPeak be granted a hearing and such other relief as may be appropriate and as its interests may appear.

Dated: Richmond, Virginia
November 4, 2009

SOUTHPEAK INTERACTIVE, LLC

/s/ W. Alexander Burnett
By: _____
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a true copy of the foregoing Response of SouthPeak Interactive, LLC to the Debtors' Fiftieth Omnibus Objection to Certain Administrative Expenses was filed and served this 4th day of November, 2009, electronically using the Court's ECF System, was sent by electronic mail to circuitcityservice@mcguirewoods.com and project.circuitcity@skadden.com, and was sent by first class mail, postage prepaid, to the entities at the addresses indicated below:

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